Aerial IR Camera Project Proposal for Uinta Basin

BLM/UDAQ/Ute Tribe?/EPA

Outline

- Why conduct Aerial IR Survey in Uinta Basin
- O&G air emission research findings
- Precedence of Aerial IR Surveys in O&G
- Uinta Basin work underway
- NEPA
- Next Steps
- Project proposal details

Why conduct aerial IR survey in UB

- Air quality challenges in UB
- Emission discrepancy: top-down vs. bottom-up
- Inform emission inventory work underway and future mitigation options
- O&G emission inventories do not accurately account for super-emitters
- $EI \rightarrow$ ozone model \rightarrow policy decisions on mitigation
- Super emitters a challenge to find
- Not fixed in time or space
- Function of operation & maintenance
- Many such emission sources not covered by CAA currently, so no reporting
- Not a function of size of facility UB predominantly small sources
- Reduce VOC emissions by timely identification of malfunctions and fixing

0&G air emission research findings

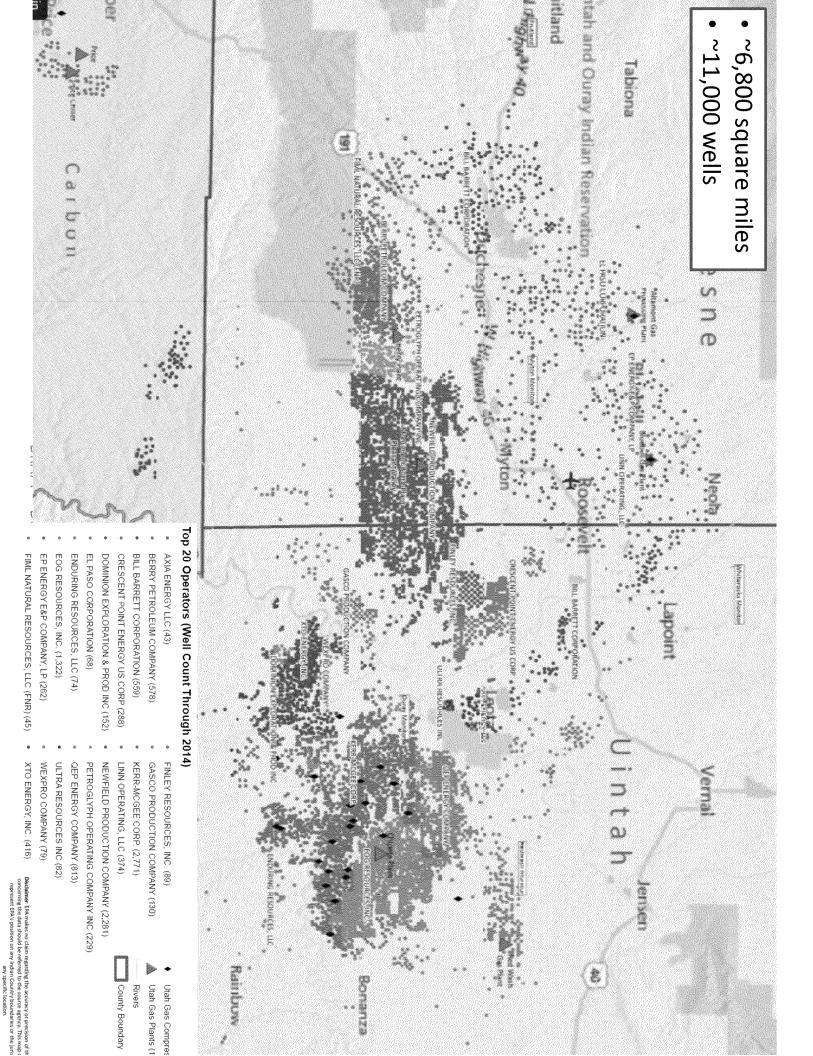
- Discrepancy between top-down measurements and bottom-up emission inventories
- atmosphere compared to GHGRP-W $\sim 1.0\%$ In UB, airborne measurements \sim 8.9% of gas produced to
- and methane by factor of 1.8 and 4.8 respectively In UB, Ozone modeling shows low negative bias for VOCs
- Discrepancies found in many other basins not unique to

0&G air emission research findings, cont'd

- Skewed emission distributions, fat tail, "super-emitter" ... not fixed in time or space a small % of sources account for a large % of emissions –
- <u>Wellpads</u> 86 natural gas wellsites ... \sim 5% sites \rightarrow \sim 60% of emissions
- Wellpads-Compressor Stations-Gas Plants Barnett Shale region ... 2% sites \rightarrow 50% of emissions and 10% sites \rightarrow 90%
- Midstream Compressor Stations 114 CSs ... 25 CSs vented >1% of gas processed, 4 CSs vented >10% gas processed
- <u>Midstream Compressor Stations</u> -114 CSs ... 30% sites \rightarrow ~80% of emissions
- <u>Gas Plants</u> 16 gas processing plants ... 45% sites \rightarrow ~80% of emissions
- Transmission Compressor Stations 45 CSs ... 10% sites \rightarrow ~ 50% of emissions
- Abandoned Wells 19 abandoned wells... 3 of the 19 wells had CH4 flow rates three orders of magnitude larger than the median flow rate
- Well Liquid Unloading 107 wells with liquid unloadings ... w/ plunger lift and automatic: 20% wells ightarrow 72% of emissions w/plunger lift and manual: 20% wells ightarrow 65% of emissions w/o plunger lift: 20% wells \rightarrow 83% of emissions
- <u>Pneumatic Controllers</u> -377 controllers ... 20% devices \rightarrow 96% of emissions

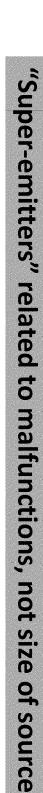
Precedence of Aerial IR Surveys in O&G

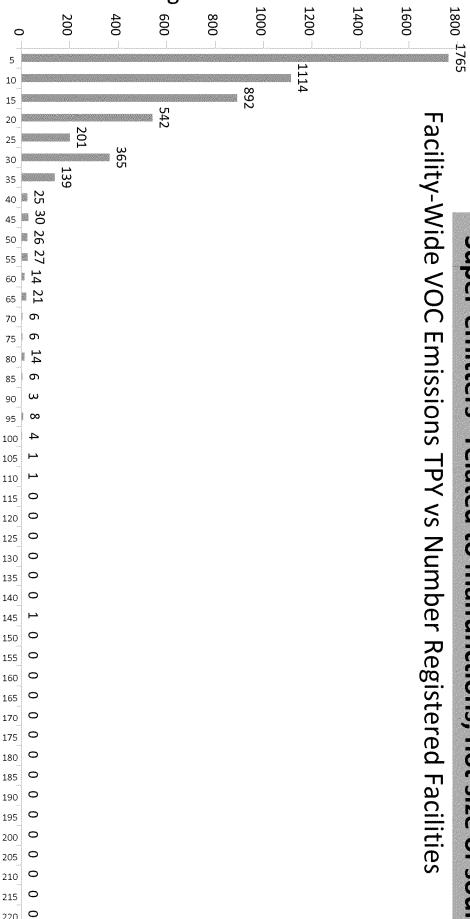
- TCEQ 16 campaigns since 2005
- \$200,000 for a 2 month campaign
- \$50,000-\$75,000 for that smaller, earlier campaigns
- R6 5 campaigns in 2012-2013
- Both agencies concluded about 10% of facilities had continuous leaks, unintentional gas carry through, or unpermitted releases
- EDF Aerial IR Surveys of 7 basins
- Ranged from 1% 14% of facilities with observable emissions from air
- 6.6% of sites in UB (1389 wellpads surveyed)
- many different basins across the U.S. LSI contractor - has conducted dozens of flyover campaigns for TCEQ, EPA Regions 6 & 4, Industry and researchers (EDF study) in



U&O Tribal Minor Source Registrations

UB – Skewed with most facilities small emitters





Registered Facilities

More

VOC Emissions (TPY)

Uinta Basin Work Underway

- UB Emission Inventory Workgroup Phase
- EPA, Tribe, State and Operators
- Preparing for eventual SIP demonstration
- Phase I compiled into single database analysis underway
- UB Pneumatic Controller research project summer/fall
- #1 methane emission source and #3 VOC emission source
- Bottom-up emission measurements
- Actuation counts on intermittent controllers
- Method development

Uinta Basin Work Underway, cont'd

- Potential for U&O Reservation-specific FIP rulemaking for pre-NSPS 0000 sources
- Level playing field with UDAQ sources Includes LDAR as groundbased with OGI
- Region 8 NEPA evaluations
- 5 Completed EIS/EA RODs include triggers and requirements for "Enhanced DI&M", but not-yet defined
- EPA is currently a cooperating agency with BLM for EIS to UB – discussing mitigation options on existing sources development for three projects to add thousands of O&G wells
- NEPA Team requested a proposed protocol for "Enhanced DI&M" provided ground-based OGI option
- tacilities" Operators pushing back, requiring specific reductions on existing

NEPA — How Aerial IR Survey could fit

- documents Component of the BLM's Basin-wide Ozone Action Plan outlined in previous NEPA
- Component of the "enhanced mitigation" required in Adaptive Management Strategy triggered by ozone exceedances in 5 already-approved EISs/EAs
- As a component of ozone mitigation in the new NEPA actions under review
- approach and share lessons learned on root causes of super-emitters Operators reduce emissions from existing sources through a "Find & Fix"
- Informs emission inventory work currently no accounting for super-emitters in Uinta Basin emission inventory
- maintenance practices Learn about root causes of super-emitters to prevent in future through

Benefits to NEPA project proponents

- Discrete, cost-effective project
- Detection costs borne by regulators
- Supports ROD commitments to enhanced mitigation and currently awaiting approval to show reductions in existing supports need to avoid adverse ozone impacts in NEPA projects emissions
- "Find & Fix" versus enforcement (fix before winter ozone season)
- Inform emission inventory work for more complete emission options for SIP inventory which will inform cost-effective emission mitigation
- Learn about root causes of super-emitters to prevent in future through maintenance practices
- Conserve gas → more to market

Cost & Schedule

- Occur in 2016 before winter and potential reservation-specific FIP or BLM Waste Prevention (F&V) regs
- Fly-over with IR camera survey
- 15 days, 29 "grids", \$105k
- Cover ~4800 sites (~44% of oil & gas wells)
- Representative by Operator, age, production volume, well type (incl. abandoned)
- Cover >50% of compressor stations and gas plants
- Ground-based IR camera survey
- 24 days, 1 "grid", \$26k
- Cover ~165 sites
- For same coverage as fly-over: ~700 days, \$760k



Cost Share

Current Plan – Regulators pay to "find"

HELICOPTER-IR CAMERA FLYOVER of the UINTA BASIN

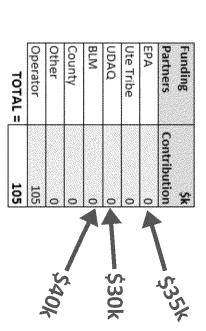
Enhanced Inspection & Maintenance Project for NEPA Project Proponents

	Within Exterior Boundaries U&O	Number of	OIL Produced	GAS Produced
	Current Operator	Wells (2014)	Barrels (2014)	Mcf (2014)
	KERR-MCGEE CORP.	2706	1,042,197	203,382,460
ROD - Adaptive	XTO ENERGY, INC.	416	97,486	10,740,094
Mgmt Stragety	GASCO PRODUCTION COMPANY	123	74,545	6,759,713
	КОСН	18	3,436	422,013
	NEWFIELD PRODUCTION COMPANY	1409	7,043,408	11,888,643
Policina Policina	EOG RESOURCES, INC.	1319	655,458	35,547,477
70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	CRESCENT POINT ENERGY US CORP	240	2,752,210	2,854,439
	SUB-TOTAL	6231	11,668,740	271,594,839

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N	[15 days	\$k Cost
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-	, "4800 sites	tor of Fly
-	ites]	/over

	Within Exterior Boundaries U&O	% of Universe	% of Universe
	Current Operator	OIL Prod (2014)	OIL Prod (2014) GAS Prod (2014)
	KERR-MCGEE CORP.	4%	56%
ROD - Adaptive	XTO ENERGY, INC.	0.3%	3%
Mgmt Stragety	GASCO PRODUCTION COMPANY	0.3%	2%
	KOCH	0.01%	0.1%
	NEWFIELD PRODUCTION COMPANY	24%	3%
	EOG RESOURCES, INC.	2%	%ot
את צות של	CRESCENT POINT ENERGY US CORP	9%	1%



Next Steps

- Outline potential mechanisms for implementation
- BLM/UDAQ/Tribe?/EPA jointly develop a deliberate communication strategy to roll out proposal to Tribe, Operators ...
- etc... BLM/UDAQ/EPA agree on scope, reporting needs,

Project Proposal - Details

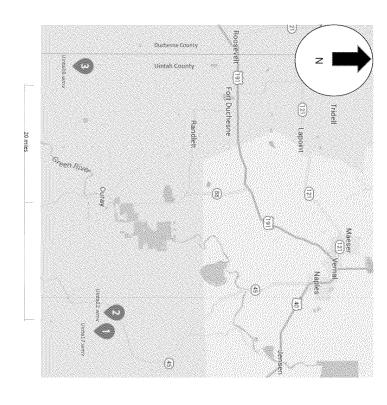
Project Purpose

- Through a collaborative effort of the BLM, EPA, Utah, Ute Tribe, and Operators:
- Find large releases of hydrocarbon emissions from O&G operations in an efficient and cost effective manner
- Identify cause of releases
- Fix releases to reduce emissions and conserve gas prior to winter ozone season
- Inform emission inventory work on the frequency/probability of super-emitters
- super-emitters Inform policy on mitigation options from characterization of

General Approach

- Contract Leak Surveys Inc. (LSI)
- Conduct a series of aerial infrared (IR) surveys via helicopter
- Count facilities flown over
- Log data of observed emissions
- Analyze data and videos, differentiate routine/allowable vs. malfunction, and rank based on severity of emissions
- Contact operators with log of observed emissions
- Allow operators to respond, determine cause, fix, and report cause and repair

Example Video from EDF Aerial IR Survey in UB – Allowable vs. malfunction



uintah17.wmv

tank vent at wellpad (looks like a stuck open dump valve)

uintah22.wmv uintah38.wmv

separator pressure relief valve (malfunctioning PRV) dehydrator still vent at wellpad (allowable venting)

Contractor

- Leak Surveys Inc. (LSI)
- Based in TX
- Have conducted dozens of flyover campaigns for TCEQ, EPA basins Region 6 & 4, Industry, and researchers in many different



http://www.leaksurveysinc.com DRAFT -- DELIBERATIVE

Grid Development

- "Grids" are sections of land designated to be flown over
- 29 grids created 15 square miles each
- 2 grids per day
- Distance from airports
- 35 miles maximum
- Roosevelt Municipal Airport
- Vernal Regional Airport
- 4,791 active, producing wells in grids (avg. 165 wells/grid) ~44% of universe

Airports

- Public and attended
- Helicopter fuel for purchase
- Roosevelt Municipal
- Centrally located
- Vernal
- Further east
- Assists in reaching grids with high gas production

What's covered

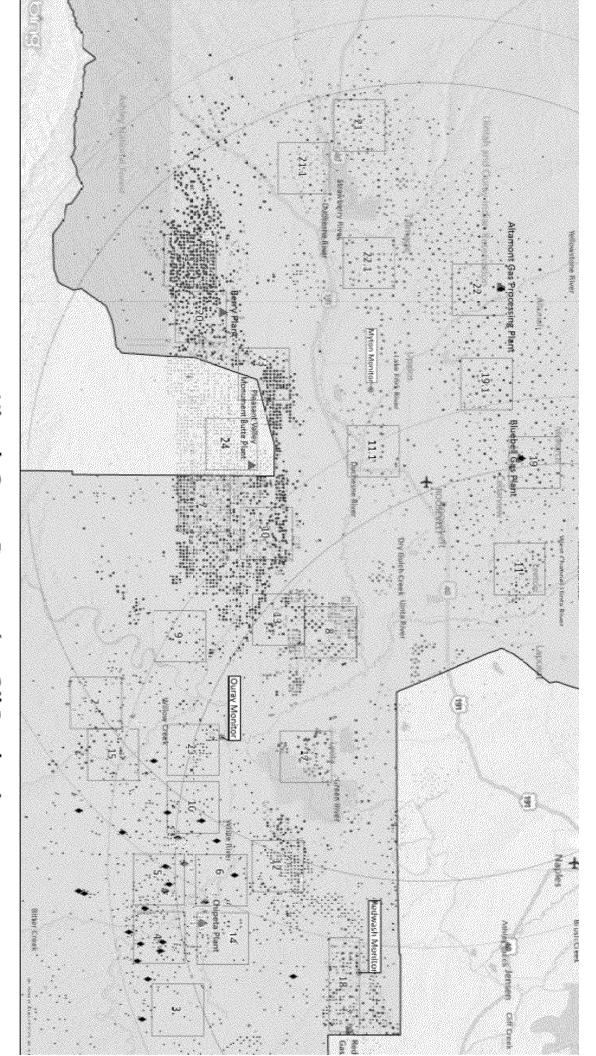
- Representativeness of the grids compared to the U&O as a whole verified with well counts by:
- Well type—oil, gas, abandoned/shut-in
- Age of well
- Production
- Operator
- Also flyover Process Facilities—compressor stations, gas plants

Well - Production Type

Well Count: Fly-over				Well Count: Universe		
Туре	Count	% of Flyover		Туре	Sent	% of Universe
Active Oil Well	1614	33.7%		Active Oil Well	4009	41.5%
Active Gas Well	3168	66.1%		Active Gas Well	5626	58.2%
Active O&G Well	S	0.2%		Active O&G Well	27	0.3%
Total Active	4791	18%		Total Active In U&O	9662	100%
IS/A&d	773			P&A/SI in U&O	2748	

Well - Age and Production

Active Producing Wells: Hy-over Count % of Flyover Age Count % of Flyover Age Count % of Universe 2013-2015 791 16.5% 2013-2015 1280 26.7% 2013-2015 1536 15.9% 2010-2012 1280 26.7% 2010-2012 2000-2009 4479 46.4% 2000-1999 411 8.6% 1990-1999 775 8.0% 1390-1999 254 5.3% 1990-1999 775 8.0% 1390-1999 411 8.6% 1990-1999 775 8.0% 1390-1999 411 8.6% 1990-1999 775 8.0% 1390-1999 417 8.76 1990 1999 775 8.0% 1390-1999 411 8.6% 128 2.1% 1990 1999 775 8.0% 12500 411 8.1% 12.1% 2500 2000 2014 2014 2.1% 2500 2000 2014 2.1% 2.1%							
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	Total	4628	96.6%		otal	9344	96.7%



Oil Wells in 2014 (Well Count) Production in Bbls for Active Producing

- 0 2,500 (1,620) 30,001 - 218,075 (159) 5,001 - 10,000 (714) 2,501 - 5,000 (757) 10,001 - 30,000 (567) NA in Production 2014 (213) Gas Compressor Stations (28) Gas Marts (7) St Mile Range
- 36 Mile Range

helse well counts represent 3817 of 4036 (94.69%) Active & Producing Oil wells inside

This includes the NA in Production, as they were classified as Active & Producing

Part 71 Permiss (20)

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Date: August 3, 2015

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Uintah Ouray Reservation Oil Production

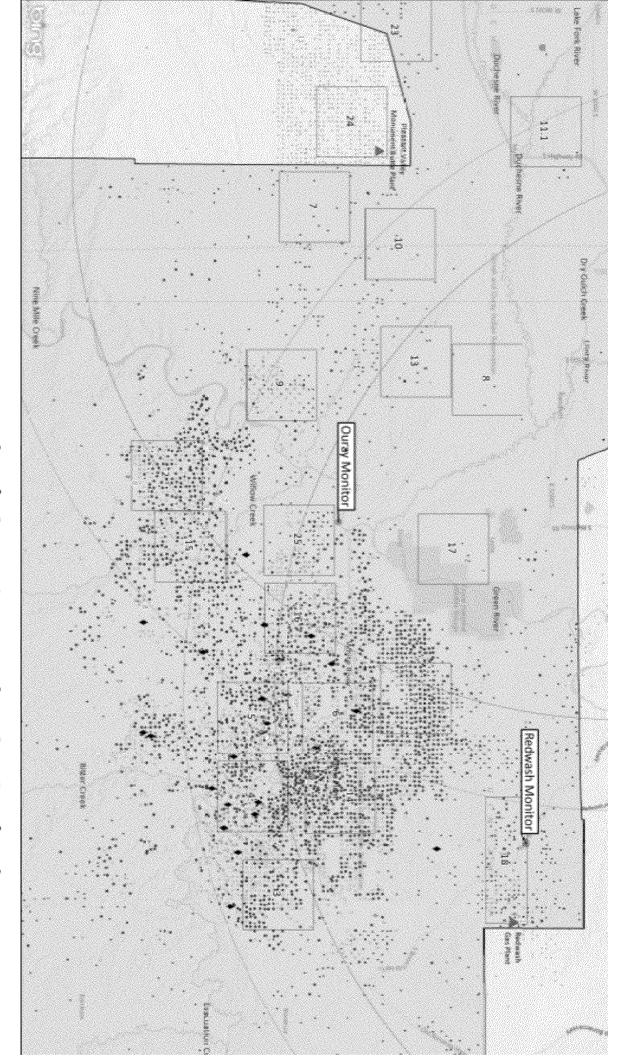
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UTM, Meters, Tone 12N, NAD 83 Marks Delikay Indo (2015)

10 Kilometers



Uintah Ouray Reservation Gas Production

Gas Wells in 2014 (Well Count) 75.001 - 125 (607) 25.001 - 75 (1,983) 0-25 (2,249) 175.001 - 1,890 (275) 125.001 - 175 (227) N.A.In Production 2014 (87) Gas Compressor Stations (24) (26) Gas Flants (DI) (4) 9 35 Mile Range

Production in MMcf for Active Producing

30 Wile Flange

This includes the NA in Production, as they were classified as Active & Producing.

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Well - Operator

		-			Onerators: Universe		

Operator Name	Count	% of			Operator Name	Count	% of
		Flyover					Universe
AXIA ENERGY LLC	38	0.8%	***************************************	BORROUS BERTON BROWN BERTON BE	AXIA ENERGY LLC	43	0.4%
BERRY PETROLEUM COMPANY	150	3.1%			BERRY PETROLEUM COMPANY	578	6.0%
BILL BARRETT CORPORATION	89	1.9%			BILL BARRETT CORPORATION	284	2.9%
CANNON, ROBERT	 -	0.0%			CANNON, ROBERT	jus	0.0%
CNG PRODUCING COMPANY	3	0.1%			CNG PRODUCING COMPANY	4	0.0%
COASTAL OIL & GAS CORP.	5	0.1%			COASTAL OIL & GAS CORP.	9	0.1%
CRESCENT POINT ENERGY US CORP	118	2.5%			CRESCENT POINT ENERGY US CORP	240	2.5%
DOMINION EXPLORATION & PROD INC	59	1.2%			DOMINION EXPLORATION & PROD INC	152	1.6%
EL PASO CORPORATION	18	0.4%			EL PASO CORPORATION	68	0.7%
ENDURING RESOURCES, LLC	14	0.3%			ENDURING RESOURCES, LLC	74	0.8%
EOG RESOURCES, INC.	787	16.4%			EOG RESOURCES, INC.	1319	13.7%
EP ENERGY E&P COMPANY, LP	91	1.9%			EP ENERGY E&P COMPANY, LP	261	2.7%
FIML NATURAL RESOURCES, LLC (FNR)	20	0.4%			FIMIL NATURAL RESOURCES, LLC (FNR)	\$	0.5%
FINLEY RESOURCES, INC.	67	1.4%			FINLEY RESOURCES, INC.	85	0.9%
GASCO PRODUCTION COMPANY	7	1.5%			GASCO PRODUCTION COMPANY	123	1.3%
HARVEST (US) HOLDINGS, INC	ω	0.1%			HARVEST (US) HOLDINGS, INC	හ	0.1%
INLAND PRODUCTION COMPANY	1	0.0%			INLAND PRODUCTION COMPANY	jui -	0.0%
KERR-MCGEE CORP.	1488	31.1%			KERR-MCGEE CORP.	2706	28.0%
KOCH EXPLORATION COMPANY, LLC	12	0.3%			KOCH EXPLORATION COMPANY, LLC	18	0.2%
LINN OPERATING, LLC	163	3.4%			LINN OPERATING, LLC	374	3.9%
NEWFIELD PRODUCTION COMPANY	852	17.8%			NEWFIELD PRODUCTION COMPANY	1409	14.6%
PETROGLYPH OPERATING COMPANY INC	108	2.3%			PETROGLYPH OPERATING COMPANY INC	229	2.4%
QEP ENERGY COMPANY	309	6.4%			QEP ENERGY COMPANY	793	8.2%
QUINEX ENERGY CORP	œ	0.2%			QUINEX ENERGY CORP	17	0.2%
UINTA-TAYLOR FUND, LTD	1	0.0%			UINTA-TAYLOR FUND, LTD	þ	0.0%
ULTRA RESOURCES INC	77	1.6%			ULTRA RESOURCES INC	82	0.8%
WEXPRO COMPANY	11	0.2%			WEXPRO COMPANY	64	0.7%
XTO ENERGY, INC.	228	4.8%			XTO ENERGY, INC.	416	4.3%
Total	4791	100%			Total	9404	97.3%

CRATI -- CELIDERALIVE

Process Facilities

No production values for compressor stations, gas plants, or EPA permitted facilities

Process Facilities Count: Fly-over	nioninalminalminalminalminalminalminalminal		Process Facilities Count: Universe	
Туре	Count		Туре	t no
Compressor Stations	j,		Compressor Stations	28
Gas Plants	\		Gas Plants	7
EPA Permitted	œ		EPA Permitted	23

Cost for Aerial IR Survey

		input values
		total cost of campaign
Number of grids to flyover	29	Particular and All Control of the Co
Time flying to grid from airport (hr)	0.5	2
Time flying from grid to airport (hr)	9.	3
Time surveying each grid (hr)		1.5 hour and a half
Hours flying to and from Texas (mobilization hours) (hrs)	24	
Cost per hour of flying to and from Texas (mobilization)(\$/hr)	\$ 600	
Cost of mobilization (\$)	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$	Cost per hour*hours of flying
Cost per hour of flying (accounts for all costs except fuel)(\$/hour)	\$ 1,100	Includes lodge, per diem, and crew
Cost of helicopter fuel (\$/gallon)	\$ 5.50	
Fuel economy (gallons/hr)	t	
Number of standby days (days)	W	1 standby day a week
Cost per standby day (\$/day)	\$ 1,500	
Total number of hours to fly all grids (hr)	Ż	sum of hours per grid * number of grids
Cost of flying (\$)	5 7,750	Cost per hour of flying * Total number of hours to fly all grids
Cost of fuel for campaign (\$)	\$ 5,981	Cost of fuel*Fuel economy*Number of hours flying
Cost of standby days (\$)	\$ \$2.4 \$2.4	Cost per day of standby * number of standby days
Total cost for campaign (\$)	\$ 104,631	

Cost Comparison — Ground vs. Aeria

vs. ~\$3,600/grid for flyover	VS.	\$ 26,722	Total Cost (\$)
	aland 1200 time benefit sa		
vs. ~half a day/grid for flyover	VS.	24	Days
	Avenue Av	380	Total Man Hours (hrs)
	NAME of the Association of the A	l,	Fuel Efficiency (miles per gallon)
THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O		25	Hours of drive time
Transmission of the Control of the C		2.79	Cost of gas (\$/gallon)
	even en e	20	Speed of truck (mph)
		580	Miles driven
lewer # OI Brids	emmo vidiliki i oto do koto okoto	165	Time inspecting (hrs)
f) () () f	enementaria de la composição de la compo	l de la companya de l	Amount of time per site (hours)
\$/grid would in		70	Man hour cost (\$/hour) (direct + indirect)
	The state of the s	N	Number of crew members
 Moh/demoh co 	The state of the s	\$	Mobilization/demobilization (\$)
			Ground Based Survey:
		5	Grid size (square miles)
\$3.621/grid		165	Number of sites inspected
67/000/cot ¢ •			
• ~ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	8		
Elv-over Cost			Based DI&M
		to Ground	Comparison in Cost of Fly-Over to Ground
www.mv.	er e	ing your Control of the Arte you below, to have a second of the control of the co	Combination desirable and the desirable desira

Fly-over Cost:

- ~\$ 105,000/29 grids = \$3,621/grid
- \$/grid would increase if Mob/demob costs fixed, so fewer # of grids in campaign

Schedule

Needs to be updated

Free 4 (10 A T) - 2 (10 A T) -			Ozone Peak Season	Get fly-over campaign approved and funded	Jan 2016 Feb 2016 Mar 2016
			io (o 3	unded	Apr 2016
		Press release	Pre-flight preparation: Send LSI Grids and coordinates Send homeland security notice	Contract LSI	May 2016
			tion: d coordinates ecurity notice		June 2016
			Ana	Conduct fly-over	July 2016
			Analysis of data and videos	y-over	Aug 2016
					Sept 2016
Actions b	Actions by LSI	Actions b		Operators determine cause of emissions and fix high emitters	Oct 2016
Actions by Operators	y LSI	Actions by BLM/EPA		rmine cause of x high emitters	Nov 2016

Survey Protocol

- Only LSI employees will be allowed in helicopter
- Weight constraints
- Keep a count of number of facilities flown over
- At an observed hydrocarbon release
- Circle the emission source and facility 360°
- Record IR video of releases for ≥ 90 seconds to differentiate unintentional gas carry-through intermittent (e.g. flash emissions from dump event) from
- Take digital photos overall facility and emission source
- Record all required data for log
- In the event of an emergency emission the helicopter is to land and report it to BLM immediately

Data to Note in Log

- Date and time of recording
- Latitude/Longitude of the facility
- IR video frame #s
- Digital pictures— entire facility and emission source trame #s
- Equipment inventory of facilities circled
- Source of emission (e.g. tank, combustor, etc.)
- Additional observations made by surveyor Notable severity of emission
- Number of facilities flown over

Flight Operations

- by LSI Any operation inquiries or decisions will be handled
- As shown in the overall timeline 2 months allotted to LSI to conduct the surveys
- LSI is a private contractor and may have other commitments
- Provides flexibility for this campaign
- airport The flight patterns must be ~30 minutes from an

Inclement Weather

- adequately IR camera must be able detect emissions
- Rain
- High wind speeds
- Cloudy days are at the discretion of the contractor
- Standby days cost \$1,500 per day but won't exceed the amount of days per contract
- Contract has 15 days (\sim 72.5 hours of fly time) so there can only be up to 15 standby days
- Have included 3 stand-by days in campaign cost estimate